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Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1803.

[No. 662.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,
Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in bls, tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate.
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Molind and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A L S O,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Enticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Mollins and Muslin Hand's,
India Mollins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 2.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hds.,
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicoes,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Halfhicks, Bedticks,
Fearnought, Oznaburgs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Feb. 2.

COTTON & STEWART
Have just received a large and general as-
sortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1803,

With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,
Which they offer wholesale or retail to
the public at very reduced prices.

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about
16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer,

De. 18.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have just received & for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 bls. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
200 Reams Pof Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hacked Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dip'd Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and
Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white
Peas, black eyed Peas and have a constant supply
of excellent Flour for family use, in bls. and
half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand
bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22.

Just Received,
And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store,
corner of Prince and Union streets,
15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Caralona red Wine,
3 Kegs Annized Cordial,
14 Boxes dip'd Candles,
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyson Lin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Women's Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Boxes of INDIA GOODS, con-
sisting of Mamoidies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mo-
hanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few
pieces China and Lunge Hankerchiefs, and Ra-
vens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOA-
LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best
brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be sold at private sale by the sub-
scriber,
Creme de Menthe in bottles,
Creme de Noyau do.
Creme de Citronelle do.
Creme D'Absinthe do.
Essence of Bergamot do.
Do. of Lemon do.
Do. of Thyme do.
Caitor Oil of an excellent quality do.
THOS. PATTEN.

Jan. 1.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the sub-
scriber's Waggon, at Hildebrand's Ta-
vern, seven miles from Frederick Town
on the George Town road, on the night
of Monday the 3d instant, a light chestnut
colored STUD HORSE, eight years old,
sixteen hands high, has a star and small
blaze in his face, one hind foot white, a
natural split in one of his hind hoofs, from
the point to the hair, a long tail lately
roughly cut, trots and paces, but inclines
to the latter, a blemish on one of his eyes,
occurred by a stroke of a whip, and is
rubbed with the chains and breechbands;
had on a halter, chain and collar. The
above reward will be paid for the horse
and thief, if stolen, or Twenty Dollars for
returning the horse to the subscriber, liv-
ing on Licking Creek, Washington Coun-
ty, Maryland.

BENJAMIN BEAN.

Jan. 27.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,
A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

The Freeholders & Housekeepers
in the Town of Alexandria,

WILL please to take notice, that a
POLL will be opened at the court house,
in the council chamber, on the 8th day
of February next, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon, for the purpose of choosing 12
fit and able men, being Freeholders, to
represent the Corporation, as Mayor, Al-
dermen and Common Councilmen, for the
present year.

GEORGE DRINKER,

Town Serjeant.

Alexandria, January

10. 1803. d8F

By virtue of a Deed of Trust,
from Owen Roberts to the subscriber,
on the third Monday in February next,
if fair, if not, the next fair day, will
be exposed to sale for ready money, on
the premises,

One moiety of that LOT of
GROUND, in the City of Washington,
described in the plan of the city by the
number eighteen, in the square number
one hundred and sixty eight; fronting
fifty nine feet upon the Pennsylvania ave-
nue, and extending back one hundred and
seven feet seven inches: Upon the pre-
mises is erected a two story brick dwell-
ing house, and the lot is under a mortgage
to secure the payment of fifteen hundred
dollars, subject to which it will be sold.

Also, one moiety of that Lot of Ground
in the said city described in the plan be-
Number ten, in square number two hun-
dred and fifty six, fronting forty eight
feet seven inches upon the open *area* on the
Pennsylvania Avenue, upon which there
is an unfinished frame Dwelling House.

JAMES KEITH.

January 18. dts

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from
John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure
the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld,
will be exposed to Sale, for ready money,
on the 1st day of March next, at the
Coffee House, in the Town of Alexan-
dria,

A certain Tract of valuable
LAND, lying in the county of Prince
William, near the Red House, on which
the said John D. Orr lately resided, con-
taining 1115 acres, the bounds of which
will appear upon reference being had to the
said Deed, which is duly recorded in the
office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15.

NOTICE.

I AM ordered, thus publicly to call on
those citizens of Alexandria, who have
not paid up their corporation taxes, to
come forward and discharge the same, on
or before the fourth day of February next,
or I shall be under the necessity of publish-
ing their names as defaulter, and their
goods and chattles must be subject to im-
mediate distress and sale, to discharge the
amount of taxes due.

GEORGE DRINKER, Collector.

Jan. 29.

6.

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received a few pipes of fine
London particular, and to be sold cheap.

They have also,

One cask of elegant OSTRICH
FEATHERS; will be sold low by the cask.

Jan. 18.

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Just received,

And landing on Merchant's Wharf,

A SMALL CARGO OF
TURK'S ISLAND SALT,

and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very
reasonable terms, if taken from on board.

ALSO,

Ten quarter casks of Sherry

WINE. For Sale, by

W.M. HODGSON.

Public Vendue.

On Friday next, at 10 o'clock will be sold
at the Vendue Store,

About 20 casks

LONDON PORTER,

In Bottles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 1.

For Charter to the West-Indies,

The BRIG

EVELINA,

Capt. Jas. Crewdhill;

burthen upwards of 700

barrels. For terms apply to the Captain on board, (Merchant's Wharf) or to

W.M. HODGSON.

Feb. 1.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,
between fifteen and sixteen years of age,
accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire
of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23.

To Kent,

Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse ad-
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.

For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & CO.

Jan. 18.

PSALMODY.

M. CHARLES DYER proposes, as
soon as a sufficient number of schol-
ars can be obtained, to open a school for
teaching CHURCH MUSIC. Particu-
lars may be known by applying to Mr.
Andrew Jamison.

Jan. 21.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

A FEW Negroes for this year may
be hired of the subscriber, if imme-
diate application is made. Among them
is an excellent house servant, a cook, and
washer.

W.M. STEWART,

At M'Call's Nail Factory.

Jan. 31.

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR
SALE.

One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,

warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,
Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a
superior quality.

Jan. 19.

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19.

For Sale, Freight or Charter

The good SLOOP

New-York Packet,

Stephen Barker,

Master;

ready to receive a cargo on reasonable

terms. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has just received by said

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 27.

Mr. Griswold presented the following memorial.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The undersigned most respectfully submit the following Representation and Memorial.

BY an act of Congress passed on the thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, entitled "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," certain judicial offices were created, and courts established, called circuit courts of the United States.

In virtue of appointments made under the constitution of the United States, the undersigned became vested with the offices so created, and received commissions, authorizing them to hold the same, with the emoluments thereunto appertaining, during their good behaviour.

During the last session, an act of Congress passed, by which the above mentioned law was declared to be repealed; since which no law has been made for assigning to your memorialists, the execution of any judicial functions, nor has any provision been made for the payment of their stipulated compensations.

Under these circumstances, and finding it expressly declared in the constitution of the United States, that "The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office," the undersigned, after the most deliberate consideration, are compelled to represent it as their opinion, that the rights secured to them by the constitution, as members of the judicial department, have been impaired.

With this sincere conviction, and influenced by a sense of public duty, they most respectfully request of Congress to review the existing laws which respect the offices in question, and to define the duties to be performed by the undersigned, by such provisions as shall be consistent with the constitution, and the convenient administration of justice.

The right of the undersigned to their compensations, they sincerely believe to be secured by the constitution, notwithstanding any modification of the judicial department, which, in the opinion of Congress, public convenience may recommend. This right, however, involving a personal interest, will cheerfully be submitted to judicial examination, and decision, in such manner as the wisdom and impartiality of Congress may prescribe.

That the judges should not be deprived of their offices or compensations, without misbehaviour, appears to the undersigned to be among the first and best established principles of the American constitution; and in the various reforms they have undergone, it has been preserved and guarded with increased solicitude.

On this basis, the constitution of the United States has laid the foundation of the judicial department, and expressed its meaning in terms equally plain and peremptory.

This being the deliberate and solemn opinion of the undersigned, the duty of their stations requires that they should express it to the legislative body. They regret the necessity which compels them to make the representation, and they consider that it will be attributed to a conviction, that they ought not voluntarily to surrender rights and authorities intrusted to their protection, not for their personal advantage, but for the benefit of the community.

W. TILGHMAN.

Mr. Griswold moved a reference of the foregoing memorial to a select committee.

Mr. Gregg observed that, according to the usual mode of transacting business, it ought to go to the committee of Claims. He therefore made that motion.

Mr. Griswold said he entertained a high respect for the committee of claims, and was always in favor of referring to them petitions that merely involved

matters for money. But he thought this memorial stood upon very different ground. It proposes a revision of the laws, in order to assign the judges duties proper to be trusted to them; and it also proposes the submission of the question of compensation to judicial decision. These points are of a very distinct nature from those referred to the committee of claims; for which reasons he thought such reference improper.

Mr. Randolph did not think a select committee or the committee of claims, a proper committee to whom to refer this memorial. What is its nature? Does it embrace any point of fact, on which a committee is to enquire? No. It is a broad constitutional question. He was therefore, in favor of having it examined where it must eventually be settled in the house. It therefore the memorial had any reference, it ought to be referred to the committee of the whole House. To which effect he made a motion.

Mr. Bacon hoped this last motion would not obtain. He did not know what there was in the petition to distinguish it from any other petition from any citizen of the United States. It was suggested that it involved a great constitutional question. He did not know that this was the case. Any thing might be made a constitutional question. But he thought this question had been already determined by the whole legislature, on the most mature deliberation. He saw nothing to distinguish this petition from other petitions. He would not say that it would be doing it too much honor, but it would be making too wide a difference between similar applications to adopt this course. He was, therefore, for pursuing the common course.

Mr. Griswold had no objection to a reference of the memorial to a committee of the whole. Perhaps that would be the better mode. It was true, as the gentleman from Virginia had stated, that a very important constitutional question may arise on this memorial. Nor did he know, as represented by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bacon) that all the constitutional questions involved in this subject had been settled by the decision of the last session. He had understood the gentleman himself in his speech during the last session, to have said that the question of compensation was a very different question from that then under discussion. He was not absolutely certain that the gentleman expressed such an opinion, but he was certain that some gentleman of the majority did. As the memorial was couched in terms of great respect, he trusted there would be no objection on the part of the house to give it proper attention.

Mr. Randolph would concisely answer the gentleman from Massachusetts. Does this question involve an enquiry either into matter of expediency or of fact? With respect to fact, they were all agreed. The judges make the question turn on a construction given to the constitution; it was, therefore, indubitably a constitutional question, on which a committee could not decide. The house then must decide. It appeared to him to be the plainest case on earth. No doubt constitutional questions may arise on many points. He hoped, therefore, the house would itself decide it. For his part, he considered the decision as already made. He hoped the memorial would be taken up that day.

Mr. John C. Smith was decidedly against a reference to the committee of claims, and in favor of its going to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Smilie was against referring the memorial to a committee of the whole. If the subject had not been already maturely considered, and discussed at the greatest length, he should be in favor of such a reference. But it had been most fully discussed. If they meant to sit there to the neglect of the important business, they ought to go into committee of the whole; but if they meant to do the public business, they ought not. Gentlemen would recollect the time spent in this discussion the last session.

Mr. Dana thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania did not calculate correctly. The same object, as to debate, would be attained in the house as in a committee of the whole. For he would recollect that notwithstanding the length of the debate of the last session, and though the house were in committee, no gentleman had spoken more than once; and according to the rules of the house every member had a right to speak twice.

Mr. Dana said he agreed with the gen-

tleman from Virginia, in the ideas he had expressed.

Mr. Gregg said he hoped the motion of reference to committee of the whole would not prevail, but that these memorials, like all others of a similar nature, would be referred to the committee of claims. He would beg leave to read to the house one of the rules by which the duty of the committee of claims was designated. The rule was in these words:

"It shall be the duty of the said committee of claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands on the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question and be referred to them by the house."

Now, said he, can any person, after hearing the memorials and the rule just read, undertake to say, that they are not completely within the province of that committee. Are they not a claim? Are they not a demand for money? Most assuredly they are. He considered the demand of their salaries the primary object of the memorialists, and not an incidental circumstance, as had been stated. If the salaries had been paid most probably we should have heard nothing of the memorial.

The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's motion to refer the memorial to a committee of the whole House, and carried, ayes 53.

The Speaker inquired for what day it should be made the order.

Mr. Randolph said to day.

Mr. Griswold, to-morrow.

The question was then taken on Mr. Griswold's motion, and lost, ayes 36, noes 51.

Mr. Huger moved that it should be the order for Monday. It must be evident, he said, that the members had not yet sufficiently attended to the subject to be prepared for a decision. It was a very different question from that decided the last session. It certainly required some little time to enable gentlemen to revolve it in their minds. It was not usual to force decisions in that way. If it was the object of gentlemen merely to vote it out, a majority must do as they please; but if they were disposed to pay it ordinary respect, they certainly could not urge so precipitate a discussion.

Mr. Randolph asked if it were in order, after the question had been taken, to name another day. He said, he would not have urged an immediate consideration of the memorial, but for the conviction that the subject, in all its bearings, had undergone the maturest investigation, not only of every member on that floor, but of every thinking man in the U. States.

The Speaker decided that the moving another day was not in order.

The question on going into a committee of the whole this day, was then carried without a division.

Whereupon, Mr. Randolph moved that the house should go into committee immediately.

The Speaker said the unfinished business of yesterday would be the first acted upon unless postponed.

Mr. Randolph moved the postponement of the unfinished business till to-morrow.

Carried. Ayes 59.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the memorial.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

The memorial of William Tilghman was read, which was accompanied by ten other *verbatim* memorials, signed by Oliver Wolcott, Jeremiah Smith, Richard Bassett, Philip B. Key, George K. Taylor, Charles Magill, Samuel Hitchcock, Benjamin Bourne, Egbert Benson and William Griffiths.

Mr. Griswold said, he did not think it proper to enter into an extensive discussion of the Memorial. The haste with which the consideration of it was urged, appeared to him indicative of a disposition to reject it altogether. Under such circumstances discussion would be useless. At the same time, he would remark that it involved a question very different from that decided at the last session. It had then been decided that the legislature had the constitutional right to deprive the judges of all judicial power; but the question never was settled, that notwithstanding, the judges should be deprived of all their judicial powers, they were not entitled to the compensation guaranteed by the Constitution. This involved a distinct point which ought not to be hastily acted upon. The judges had never been heard before Congress on this question.

They had a right by the Constitution to be heard, and to be heard by counsel, he presumed, if they desired it. He had thought the House would have given time for them to be heard. But they have determined to proceed immediately. He should therefore, be content with moving two resolutions.

Mr. Griswold here read his resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law to define the powers, to be exercised by the judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States, who were appointed under an act entitled "An Act to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States."

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for submitting to judicial decision the right of the Judges of the Circuit Court to their compensation.

Mr. Griswold said, he would himself have preferred a resolution to make the judges compensation; but as they had thought it better to pursue a different course, he would follow their plan. He knew, there were many respectable law characters, who thought the legislature were competent to deprive the judges of their powers, but not of their compensation.

The resolutions were read from the Chair.

Mr. Nicholson did not mean to enter into a discussion of the merits of the Memorial for two reasons; the one because he was very much indisposed; and the other because, in his opinion, the subject had already been sufficiently discussed. But as the gentleman from Connecticut who had moved the resolutions, in the first recommended defining the duties of the judges, he supposed he had laid down some plan to that effect. As a member of the house, he would be much obliged to him for pointing out the plan he had formed.

Mr. Griswold said, he had not expected to have been called upon to define the plan that would be most agreeable to him; as he apprehended that such a plan would lead to that discussion which gentlemen seemed desirous of avoiding. But he would mention one plan, to restore the law which the legislature had at the last session attempted to repeal. The definition of powers according to that plan the judges might exercise with perfect certainty. If this were not conformable to the ideas of the gentleman from Maryland, it was in his power to define some other plan.

Mr. Nicholson said this was just what he had expected; and he had put the question to draw from the gentleman such an answer. On the plan proposed he was prepared to act, and he had no doubt every other member was also prepared.

Mr. Randolph. The provision desired by the gentleman from Connecticut already exists. The legislature has defined the powers of the late circuit judges, and has decided that they shall not execute any powers. Those powers are transferred to other courts. Unless the House had changed their opinion it was not necessary to go into any discussion on this point. The readiest and fairest course for gentlemen would be to propose to repeal the law of the last session and restore the judges.

The question was then taken on the first resolution, and lost—Ayes 34—Noes 56.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

BANK SHARES.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I am one of those who have always viewed with serious concern the sale of the Bank Shares belonging to the United States. I have thought that hardly any event would justify the disposal of that kind of stock; yet the measure itself appeared to be less exceptionable than the mode of conducting it. As, however, all the information obtained on the subject was derived from anonymous accounts, candour seemed to require of us to withhold our censure until we could be enabled "to take a view of the whole ground." The report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, recently published furnishes this:—By these it appears, that several large instalments of our debt to Holland became due in the early part of the present year, amounting to 4,775,920 dollars, which it became necessary to pay. The communication to the United States that such payment suggests no mode of effect but by the remittance of the amount due. He then details the difficulties which embarrassed and concludes by exhibiting the scheme, the action made to him by London. This provision advised Mr. B. and he accordingly concluded with Mr. B. which is to be in the manner so furnished the U. S. on Holland at the guider (2½ per cent.) due at these several periods January 1, 1803, 6 February 1, 1804 March 1, 1805 June 1, 1806 And he received, in payment, the shares which the Bank of the U. S. at 5 per cent. advance, or 5½ it does not appear, what date the transaction was completed, but it received the dividend in July. I shall, therefore, of interest, admit it on the last day of June for the Secretary. I shall take no further embarrassment, which I anticipated by the time they made the laws in experienced by themselves had the ability to do their country and themselves.

It frequently occurs in former administrations that the exchange between the U. S. and Europe was great, perhaps it would not be that, during the administration of Washington, it was generally contracted debts in Europe, rest, when the reimbursable periods perhaps exceed in a might have been a which, however it might practice of the present been very unfriendly to us. They in the contingency of this kind who always resided whom they could not timely and conveniently avert so serious a now sustain. Mr. Jefferson, wife, found such an unfortunately for the obnoxious title of it did not comport with the presidential economy three foreign missions of course destroyed, turned home. The officer, nevertheless, Congress met, Mr. Madison to be made a point of one, more popular title of I have thus shewn were taken by Mr. Gallatin, to enable monies to discharge one should become able difference of render it expedient also been shewn, following a wife ex to be made for present as has occurred, could shew too, itself of the advantages were calculated. Perhaps there was when the payment would have been U. S., as the has been; and could in the last ten years to the views of inclined to reloan present purpose. Sen to adopt another as if he feared to augment the action, he has c

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I shall take no farther notice of the
embarrassment, which appears to have dis-
tressed Mr. Gallatin, than to state, that
precisely such difficulties as he describes
were anticipated by his predecessors when
they made the laws in question, actually
experienced by themselves, but which they
had the ability to obviate without loss
to their country and with honour to themselves.

It frequently occurred, during the former administrations of this government, that the exchange between this country and Europe was greatly against us, and perhaps it would not be incorrect to say, that, during the administration of Washington, it was generally so. To have contracted debts in Europe at a low interest, when the reimbursement of them at unfavorable periods would destroy, and perhaps exceed in amount the benefit, might have been a shew of economy, which, however it might accord with the practice of our present rulers, would have been very unwise in those who then governed us. They provided against a contingency of this kind; they had an agent, who always resided at the Hague, with whom they could make confidential and timely communications on such subjects, and by whose services they could avert so serious a loss as that which we now sustain.

Mr. Jefferson, when he came into office, found such an agent in Holland, but unfortunately for the U. States he had the obnoxious title of *Minister Resident*, and it did not comport with the system of presidential economy to have more than three foreign missions; that mission was of course destroyed, and Mr. Murray returned home. The necessity for such an officer, nevertheless, existed, and as soon Congress met, Mr. Gallatin caused provision to be made by law for the reappointment of one. He is called by the more popular title of *Agent*.

I have thus shewn the measures which were taken by the predecessors of Mr. Gallatin, to enable them to reloan sufficient monies to discharge a debt, whenever the same should become due, and the unfavorable difference of exchange at the time render it expedient to pay it off. It has also been shewn, that Mr. Gallatin, following a wise example, caused provision to be made for precisely such an exigency as has occurred, and I sincerely wish I could shew too, that he had availed himself of the advantages which his own measures were calculated to afford him.

Perhaps there never has existed a period when the payment of a debt in Europe would have been so advantageous to the U. States, as the discharge of the present has been; and certainly no period, within the last ten years, was more auspicious to the views of the Secretary, if he had inclined to reloan the sums wanted for the present purpose. He has, however, chosen to adopt another course, the debt must be paid, he said, and he has paid it; and as if he feared not to be able sufficiently to augment the disadvantage of this transaction, he has connected with it another,

if possible, less capable of being defended—the sale of the Bank Shares.

The following statement exhibits the losses which the U. States has sustained by the sale of its Bank Stock, and the payment of the Dutch debt by a comparison with the reloan of it at 5 per cent. per annum, the rate of interest which that debt bore. The experience of individuals, at the present time, in their commercial operations with Europe; its being the moment of returning peace to that country, and every other circumstance affecting such transactions fully justify the belief that I have not presumed too much in supposing a reloan could have been obtained at the rate of interest stated. Mr. G. says, that Mr. B. received the July dividend on the Bank Stock, which was 16 dollars on each share. The January dividend became payable also when only the first, and that a small portion, of Mr. B.'s bills were due: This dividend, being 18 dollars on each share, is added to the statement of losses; as if the injudicious payment of this debt had not been made, there could have been no reasonable excuse for the sale of the shares; the dividend would, consequently, have gone into the Treasury of the United States.

Statement of loss resulting to the U. S. by the sale of its Bank Stock, & the injudicious and unnecessary discharge of a foreign debt at an unfavorable time.

Loss on the sale of 2220 shares, being the difference between 45 per cent. advance, the price obtained, & 50 pr. ct. the lowest price in the market at the time, is 20 dollars each,

Dividend in July, " received by Mr. Baring as the premium for effecting the remittance," 16 dollars each,

Dividend in January, received by do. or those holding under him, 18 dols. each,

Interest payable by the U. States from the 30th June, 1802, (the date of the transaction with Mr. B.) to the 1st of January, 1803, (the time of payment for the first set of bills) amounting to 605,000 guilders, 6 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Interest on second set of bills, amounting to 685,000 guilders, from do. the 1st February 1803, being 7 months, at 5 per cent.

Interest on third set do. amounting to 425,000 guilders, from do. to 1st March, being 8 months, at 5 per cent.

Interest on fourth and last set do. amounting to 1,425,487 guilders, from do. to 1st June, being 11 months, at 5 per cent.

Premium to Mr. B. for above bills, amounting to 314,487 guilders, being the difference between 41 cents per guilder, and par, 2½ per cent.

Amount of loss to the U. States,

In the above statement fractions and parts of a dollar are not noticed, but whenever they rose were given up. In addition to this immense sum, there is also the annual loss of the difference between the amount received by the U. S. for dividends on its bank stock, and the interest paid to the bank for the proceeds of the shares.

The dividends are estimated by the average of the two years preceding the sale, which we found to be 37 dollars a share, and amount to

The interest paid to the bank on 1,287,600 dollars as being the proceeds of the shares at 6 per cent.

The difference therefore of Is the annual loss which the U. S. suffers by the sale of its Stock, over and above the disadvantages resulting from the mode of sale. But if it is considered that the Bank Shares were sold to pay a debt which bore an interest of 4 or 5 per cent. it would be more correct to take that difference as the amount of annual loss, this will be seen to be 17,760 dollars. I have chosen to take the medium of dividends in Bank Stock for two years preceding the sale, and not those of the past year, because I have considered that the sudden and unexpected payment to the Bank of so large a sum must necessarily

have had an effect to diminish, for a time, the amount of its profits.

I have thrown the foregoing observations together hastily, endeavouring, however, to be exact in my figures, it is nevertheless possible that I may have committed some errors; in such case it will give me great pleasure to see them corrected, for I had infinitely rather be induced to believe Mr. Gallatin a great man and an able financier, than remain under my present impressions respecting him and his measures.

Whether the transaction, which I have thus endeavoured to expose, has arisen from the incapacity of the managers of our fiscal concerns, or an obstinate and wicked opposition to the schemes which the wisdom of their predecessors had planned, are considerations which I leave to be urged by others; my object will be obtained if I shall succeed in drawing the attention of able men to a subject which I cannot but think too much neglected.

AN OBSERVER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Arrived, brig Lydia, capt. Stoddert, 10 days from New-York, being the first arrival since the opening of the river.

By the brig Lydia, capt. Stoddert, we are informed that the ship Hunter, from the W. Indies is below.

Sch'r Hazard and sch'r —, are aground in Nanjemoy Reach. Also, a sch'r aground in Washington's Reach.

The bill before the legislature of the state of Virginia, for establishing a BANK at Richmond, was, on Tuesday the 25th ult. rejected by the Senate.—Ayes 10, Noes 12.

The House of Delegates of that state have postponed the further consideration of the bill to subject Lands to sale under execution in certain cases, and directed that 1000 copies of this bill be printed for the consideration of the people: recommending to them to instruct their representatives in the next General Assembly, on the subject.

Capt. Coombs arrived at Wilmington, in 12 days from Cape-Francois, is the bearer of melancholy intelligence, he informs that when he sailed, the town was closely besieged by the insurgents, who had been embodied in immense numbers for the purpose of making a general attack. To describe the distress of the miserable inhabitants of that devoted place, is impossible; all the stores were shut up, and business was entirely suspended, no person was suffered to walk the streets, & every man compelled to bear arms. About 350 French troops arrived at the Capes, the latter part of November, in a very emaciated condition; a number of which died before they reached the barracks.

Prices Current at NATCHEZ.
Bacon, per lb. 18½ cents, scarce,
Bar Iron, per cwt. 13 dollars,
Cotton (in feed) 3 dollars, very dull.
(ginned) 14 dollars, " do.
Cordage, per cwt. 22½ to 15 dollars.
Flour, at auction, 1½ to 2 dols. per bbl.
Fresh, at private sale, 6 to 7 dols.
dull.
Lime, per bushel, 25 to 37½ cents.
Whiskey, per gallon, 1 dollar.
Lard, per lb. 12½ cents.
Peach Brandy, per gal. 1 dol. 50 cents.
Castings, per lb. 10 cents.

The Charleston Courier, a paper established in Charleston, South-Carolina, and which promises to rank among the first in the Union, has the following judicious remarks on the conduct of the executive, relative to the Mississippi: Vir. Gaz.

"It costs us nothing to suppose our present Chief Magistrate just as well qualified for the honorable maintenance of our external relations, as for the improvement of our internal policy; and as well fitted for directing the energies and animating the spirit of our armies and navies, if we had them, as for instilling wisdom and firmness into the cabinet; and we hope that he will soon, with a coup, stop the mouths of those ill-natured persons who insinuate that he is not sufficiently prompt in the article to which we allude. Mr. Fox himself, who, of late, holds up his head as a rival of Bonaparte for the title of *Pacificator*, admits that the honor of a nation is a just cause of war; and it is to be hoped that, out of regard to his own reputation, as stated upon the awful re-

sponsibility of his office, or even if it were in imitation of the two illustrious examples abovementioned, he will compel a reparation of the injuries sustained by our flag at New-Orleans. His message to the Congress on that subject, indicates a disposition to that effect; but when we consider how often resolutions are changed, how variously the import of words may be explained, how often their meaning is done away, and in short, how many things fall out between the cup and the lip, we confess we would rather have seen, than hope to see it; we should think an army on the Banks, and a navy at the mouth of the Mississippi, rather a more certain security for the honor of the Union, and for the safety of the Western States, even than the promises, highly as we respect it, of our president."

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

Never did the *Court of B. aparte* afford a sterner idea of what was formerly called the *Levee of the Kings of France*, than it did during the two first Sundays of his residence at St. Cloud. Horse and foot guards were placed at all the gates, and the whole length of the magnificent avenue was filled with carriages. Upwards of 200 public functionaries, all in brilliant uniforms; seven or eight Archbishops mixed among the civil and military functionaries; the procession of the First Consul to the Chapel, and his return; his manner of saying a few words to the principal personages present, all afforded an idea of the *Levee of Mass* at Versailles. It appears to be certain that the consul will fix his abode at St. Cloud, and come to Paris only on the day of great national solemnities. The Cabinet of St. Cloud will soon be spoken of in the same way as the Cabinet of Versailles was.

At St. Cloud no person is to be received but full dressed and in powder; & the Consuls and Ministers begin to dress in the former French style, with swords by their sides. There is also an etiquette established for carriages—Some, the generals and Ministers, may drive up to the great door; others are to stop at the gates. There is also an etiquette of first and second tables. (Lon. pap.)

ON THE INCREASING POPULATION OF THE U. STATES.

The rapid increase of this country, as well in number as in wealth and strength, is very astonishing, and has rarely had a parallel since men began to multiply upon the earth. The population of the Hebrews in the land of Egypt has been for more than three thousand years, a constant theme of admiration. Within the compass of four centuries, they multiplied from seventy five souls to six hundred thousand grown men: and if we compute the women and children to be in proportion to the men, as five to one, their whole number that left Egypt was three millions and six hundred thousand.

The increase of population in this country has been still greater than that of the Hebrews in Egypt. In less than two centuries, and from very small beginnings, we have grown to the vast number of between five and six millions. The last ten years have increased our numbers twelve hundred thousand. According to this ratio, that is, computing four millions, (which was nearly the number of the inhabitants of this country, ten years ago,) to produce an increase of twelve hundred thousand, in ten years, the whole number of the inhabitants of the United States, in half a century, (if my hasty computation is correct) will amount to but little short of twenty millions: and, at the close of the present century, it will amount to between seventy and eighty millions.

Indeed it is not to be expected that the increase of population in this country will be as rapid, for a hundred, or for fifty years to come, as it has been in the last ten years; but unless some dreadful calamity should befall it, our nation, within a century, and even within half a century will probably be exceeded only by a very few among the nations of the world. [Bal.]

To Rent,
For one or more Years,
A STORE HOUSE situated at Fairfax Court House, which, from the great resort of people, is thought to be a very good stand for a Retail Store. For terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living at the place, or the subscriber.

RICH'D. RATCLIFF.

Feb. 2. 2aw

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

For Falmouth and a Market.

The SHIP Governor Strong, (now lying at the Navy Yard) to soon as weather permits will commence loading at this port for Falmouth and a Market. 50 hds. Tobacco will be taken to the control of Jas. Mackenzie and A. Glennie of London, or on liberty; in the first instance an advance made by

A. HENDERSON and Co.

FOR SALE,

A few qr. casks of Sherry 3 years old, and some bags of Cotton at moderate prices.—ALSO,

Bills on N. York & London.

Jan. 25.

eo

For Falmouth & a Market.

The American Ship GEORGE & MARY, expected here to receive a cargo of Tobacco in a few days. The usual advances will be made on consignments by this ship to Thomas Middleton and Co. London; but early application must be made, as the greater part of her cargo is already engaged.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Who have just received from Madeira, by the ship Courier, via Norfolk,

A few pipes London particular WINE, which they will sell at a low price.

They have also on hand, Dry Lisbon and Calcavello Wines, Raisins in jars and boxes, Almonds in bags, and London Porter in casks.

Jan. 27.

eo

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner SPARROW Captain COLEMAN, burthen upwards of 700 barrels. For terms apply to the captain on board, or to MARSTELLER and YOUNG.

Jan. 14.

eo

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS, (From Philadelphia) In Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT:

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand, A large and elegant assortment of Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.

of every description, which will be sold at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from distance will be punctually attended.

Nov. 15.

eo

ADAM LYNN

Has just received, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns, CONSISTING OF

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epaulets; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Puris, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.

He has also for Sale, Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24.

eo

W.M. HARTSHORNE, Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hoe's Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Madeira Wine, four years old,

1 Pair Burn Mill Stones, five feet diameter 1000 Bullets Lisbon Salt, first quality, 15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn, 18 Tons Philad. do.

First quality Brown Sugar by the hoghead and barrel,

Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the hoghead and barrel, part in loaves not more than 6 lbs. each,

Plaster of Paris by the ton or bushel,

Tobacco in kegs,

A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,

Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each,

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax, Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,

A three story Brick House, on King, near Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,

Two or three JOURNEY MEN COOPERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given at his mill.

Dec. 18.

FOR SALE,

THE House on Prince-Street now occupied by Mr. M'Clennan in the unimproved corner to Washington Street; part payment will be taken in Alexandria Marine Stock at par; for the remainder

a liberal credit will be given.

Also,

The corner Lot on Water and Duke Streets.

Exchange,

Two tracts of land in Caroline county within four miles of the Bowling Green of 1175 acres each, now leased to tenants it will, will be exchanged for property in this town.

To Rent,

That valuable House, Store and Warehouse, on King and Pitt streets, now occupied by Messrs. Denney and Powell—this property will be handsomely improved to accommodate a tenant. Possession given immediately, or on the first day of March. Apply to R. I. Taylor, Esq. or to the subscriber.

Has on hand, at reduced prices,

10 hds. first quality Sugar,

8 chests fresh Green Tea,

12 boxes Claret,

4 ton of Swedish Iron,

600 bushels of Ground Allum Salt,

3000 do. of Cadiz, on a credit of 120 days,

A few doz. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

QUEENS WARE

in crates assorted for country stores.

Wanted to purchase for cash, a few

Shares of the Bank of Alexandria and

ground rents of improved Lots.

W.M. GROVERMAN.

Broker.

Jan. 27.

eo

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hds. first quality, Muscovado Sugar,

25 Bbls. do. do.

25 Bags green Coffee,

1200 Bushels coarse Salt,

500 Spanish Hides,

1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. They will give orders for

Salt in Turk's-Island at 60 and 90 days credit.

Jan. 31.

eo

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK HOUSES on the corner of King and Columbus streets. They will be sold separate or together, as may be preferred, or they may be rented for one or more years. Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29.

eo

For Sale,

A few thousand bushels each,

of Liverpool, Cadiz, Lisbon and T. Island

S.A.L.T.,

Boston Beef by the barrel,

Kegs of Sounds and Tongues,

London particular Madeira Wine in

pipes, hds. and quarter casks,

Mould and dipp'd Candies by the box,

Cork Wood for Seines.

Storage for GOODS and all

kinds of PRODUCE.

Wm. I. Hall.

Merchant's Wharf,

Jan. 28.

eo

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince Street, opposite Col. Hoe's. There is on stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stored upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7.

eo

DIVIDEND.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against John Gill, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on Wednesday the 23d day of February next ensuing, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at their office No. 49, Water-street, Baltimore, in order to make a dividend of estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

WILLIAM MACCREURY, } Assig
JAMES H. HOE. } nees.

Jan. 27. 2aw12F.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes and Slippers.

SAMUEL CLARK,

Next door to Peter Sherron's,

Has just received and now opening, a fresh and beautiful variety of Shoes & Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every description, Gentlemen's dancing Pumps, (Morocco) and fine Shoes, Misses black and coloured Morocco and Leather Slippers, Boys fine and common Shoes and Pumps, Childrens red Morocco and Leather Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large size, coarse Shoes, which he offers for sale at the following retail prices, wiz.

Ladies Kid 7s 6s 10s 6s

Black Morocco 6s 6s 7s 6s

Coloured do. 6s 9s 7s 6s

Leather Slippers 5s 3s 6s

Mens best qua. 9s 10s 6s 12s

Mens Morocco Pumps 9s 10s

Childrens Shoes and Slippers in proportion.

ALSO,

For Cash or Barter for Flour,

30 lbs. best No. 1 Beef } Boston

20 half do. Mels do. } packed.

30 lbs. Mackerell } Jan. 18.

eo

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale on the premises, the first day of April if fair, if not the next fair day theretofore after,

A tract of LAND in the county of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Trippett, containing 500 acres, a considerable part of which is in Wood; formerly the property of Augustine Love, and by him conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, two fifths in twelve months, and the remaining two fifths in eighteen months from the day of sale; for which payments approved security will be required.

JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18. eads

FOR SALE,

SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.

Dec. 6.

eo

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the Land in the county of Loudoun, belonging to the estate of George Carter, deceased, was unavoidably postponed, owing to the indisposition and consequent absence of one of the Executors. It will now certainly take place on Thursday the seventh of April next, at the town of Leesburg, and on the same terms formerly advertised.

LANDON CARTER, jun. } Executors.
THOMAS L. LEE, } Jan. 24.

2aw18F.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT
Two Story HOUSE,
With a good Kitchen and Smoke house
joining. Also, a Stable for two horses
&c. &c. with a well improved garden
of half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having
a fine prospect of the river. For particular
enquiry of the Printer.

Jan. 14.

eo

To Rent,

A very convenient dwelling
HOUSE, near the lower end of Royal
Street, lately occupied by Mr. Edmunds.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A LOT on the upper part of Royal
Street, lately occupied by Mr. C. Jones.
The lot is 26 feet 4 inches front, and